THE MORALITY OF THE STATE.

ANDERSON, S. C., April 16. in the punishment of crime which in his article No. 6, seems to ignore, but which is unquestionably the natural and primitive reason for the very idea of the punishment of transgression. It is justice. He does seem, indeed, to recognize this element in his closing sentence, in which he speaks of the Commonwealth "settling down in black dishonor," under the weight of two burdens-the "encouragement of crime" and the "debasement of education."-This last, the "debasement of education." involves the exceedingly interesting under obligation to provide for the edudo not propose to go into this matter recognize the State as a quasi moral person in being capable of "dishonor," and therefore capable of doing the just or unjust thing, he substantially bases her moral quality on the doctrine of sheer utility, in saying that "if property must surrender \$100 or more to punish the larceny of \$5, then the larceny had Beyond any doubt the question of self

preservation and of her own material prosperity as expressed in monetary value must engage the highest attention of the State, and be the chief burden of her legislation. But whatever might be the cost, she is bound to punish the larceny \$5, both to maintain the representative and honorable position which she occupies towards her own upright citizens, and for the respectability of her place in the community of States. The government which fails to recognize international justice, or even to administer it within her own precincts and between her own citizens, would be at once treated as an outlaw from the society of respectable States. In truth, the "national onor" is but the expression of that high moral position which a State has attained by her civic and military men; by her arms, her arms not in predatory wars and ambitious invasions, but in just wars. in noble self-defenses, in her spirited and powerful resistance of national insult. Her archives, her escutcheon of men and deeds, her record, her generals and her orators, her commemorations, emblasoned on her armory, her coin, her statues and her public buildings, that serve to gather around her the admiration and the pride of her estizens, are just so many forms of expressing appreciation of moral worth. It is justice, truth and public virtue that are thus emblasoned.

No government, therefore, can subsist on the doctrine of a utilitarian policy. It cannot constitute the sole ground of individual man. It cannot be left out of the estimate that crime not only draws from the treasury of the State but also the State feels herself to be a morai person, the representative of moral persons; appointed to encourage and defend it. She protects the rights of her citizens because those rights are right-i. e., just -the fundamental idea in the conception of property. She treats her citizens as immortals, helding up their virtues and their name to admiration and de-fending their "sacred honor" after they are dead. She regards herself as immortal. The State never acts, never legis lates or puts forth a ruling function which does not import her belief that she has an eternal existence, and must put forth every effort to sustain it.

Now, this moral quality of the State is never lost sight of in any of her acts, and when she punishes crime it is not simply an act of prevention, but of intrinsic justice—justice for its own sake.

It is upon this ground that every re-

spectable State in the world inflicts capital punishment. For the dictum of the ancient Hebrew writings, "Whose shedeth man's blood by man shall his blood be shed," is founded in the natural conscience; man's native ideas of justice The sentence above was not an original revelation, but an authoritative enclored ment of an inborn belief of man; and the great mistake of the abolition of this penalty for any crime would be its contradiction of the universal conviction of justice, and thus far an invasion of the moral character of the State.

It would be a very serious day for us Mr. Editor, when money became the measy s' of everything, and when the might which money gives would make right. The doctrine of utility as the sole basis of State action, dries up all my respect and veneration for its sovereign ty. It would be awful, sir. She would be bound, in accordance with her principles, to close up every infirmary and lunatic asylum in the land; she would be bound to push off every weak and good-for-nothing citizen from her protection; she would be bound to allow her paupers, her deaf, her dumb, her feeble constitutions, her sick, to slough off from the body politic; yes, and to encourage all useful energy away from the track of benevolence to the track of utility. It

would brutify human existence, and eventually render it impossible.

I may add, that it is in virtue of her being the representative of Justice, Truth and Honor, having a moral character, that the State is God's vicegerent, "bearing not the sword in vain," but is set for "the punishment of evil doers and for the praise of them that do well." Being a representative abscaumet ieners the a representative, she cannot ignore the principles of justice and right inbred in the very constitutions of her citizens, or tamper with the settled standards of human obligation. To speak of a State repudiating any obligation which ex-presses justice or housety is sheer non-sense. She holds a delegated authority, mediately through the people, primarily mediately through the people, primarily from God. She cannot invert, she may pervert righteousness. She cannot make moral law until she changes ine constitutions of men, and represents a race of beings in whom right means a different beings in whom right means thing from what it means now.



Intelligencer.

BY E. B. MURRAY & CO. ANDERSON, S. C., THURSDAY, APRIL 25, 1878.

A VISIT TO GREENVILLE.

MR. EDITOR: We had the pleasure of week, and concluded to jot down a few items for the columns of your paper. Greenville since the war, and especially since the building of the Air Line Road. has advanced and improved in business more than any other town of which we have any knowledge in the State. On Washington street, leading directly to the A. L. Depot, we see, perhaps, the greatest evidences of improvement, though this spirit is to be seen in every direction.

They have two daily papers, and three weeklies. Institutions of learning abound, some of a very high order. Churches of the different protestant denominations, and a Catholic church; two colored churches, Baptist and Methodist; two factories, and machine shops of various kinds. But the greatest development has been, perhaps, in the mercantile trade of Greenville. From once having occupied a second or third rate position as a cotton market, re has lately risen to the highest rank as an interior town. The enterprise of her merchants, aided by her facilities of transportation, has tapped the trade of Anderson, Abbeville, Laurens and Pickens. The mountain trade has always been hers by natural right, and she still controls the most of it, though the comple-

Among the numerous merchants of Greenville deserving of favorable notice, perhaps there are none who have been more successful, or added more to the trade of Greenville than Mr. T. W. Davis. Recently he has erected a new and elegant store-room 100x25 on Main street, and refitted his old one, which being conjoined makes a ground floor for merchandise of about 10,000 feet. His long experien e in the business enables him to suppl the demands of the public in every de rtment of trade, from the finest fabrics of the ladies department to the coarsest and heaviest goods in the grocery department. In this atter respect, the price of groceries in the Greenille market almost defy competition in the interior markets of the State. Above Mr. Davis' large and elegant store-room he has constructed a large and roomy boarding-hall, kept by Mrs. Bell. This lady is the right lady in the right place. Her rooms, though not completed, are being well furnished, and soon this lady will be able to hold out great inducements to those families from the lower counties seeking healthy and pleasant summer resorts. She now has some 25 or 30 boarders, and feeds well. In addition these buildings on Main street, Mr. her actions any more than it can of the Davis has constructed a large and roomy warehouse, where he stores salt, molasses, sugar, bacon, &c., and everything in that line for wholesale. In the wholedefames her character. It is clear that sale department of groceries, we believe many of our country merchants could do

ton or Augusta. Mr. Davis commenced

the mercantile business at this place

since the war with only a few hundred

dollars, and his trade now perhaps reach-

es the amount annually of \$100,000. He has lately introduced to the trade of the farmers' wives of the Piedmont region a new and valuable article of domestics, prepared at the factory of Reedy River. The fabric is the ordinary homespun well woven, of excellent wear, and sent to the North for being printed. The style of prints are very pretty, and when once tried by our housewives, will very soon come into general use. One dress of this kind of goods, we are informed, will last as long as four or five calico dresses. The Reedy Biver Factory, managed by Mr. J. A. David, though comparatively a small one, is doing a safe business, and prepared to expand with the growing trade and population of the country. Mr. David informs us that he employs about fifty hands, mostly females, and o. unexceptionable character. Mr. David all the time has had an eye to this, and now any lady may take a position in that establishment without subjecting her social position to the least disparagement. This is as it should be, and we trust all our factories will, if they have not already done so, require the same high qualifications of character. These enterprises in the South are just in their incipiency, and it is all-important for themselves and the country that they should start right. There are seven cotton factories in Greenville County-

two at the city. May they all prosper, Greenville has within the last few years enticed away from Anderson some of her best citizens. Maj. T. H. Mc-Cann, of Siab Town, and his excellent wife have taken up their abode in Greenville surrounded by their children and friends, as happily situated as they could wish, to spend the evening of their days. Mr. G. D. Barr, a former citizen of Slab Town, also resides in Greenville. The loss of Slab Town has been the gain of

The street railway is in successful operation in Greenville, and has completely superseded the eld omnibus plan. For a

tion. This perhaps may be accounted Other cool wash suits are of percale, for from the fact that two of the murder stamped in erdinary patterns. Spring visiting Greenville during Court last Judge Mackey in his charges to the jury one. cases occurred in the city of Greenville, suits are of bourrette cloth, made all in on the several cases is impartial and dis-

quired advantages of civilization and bave all a belt and buckle in the back, christianity obtained here, may develop while the plaitings appear both in front

He is engineer, and is getting a hand- Goods are forwarded by express, to be some salary. He has been on that road returned at their expense if not satisfacabout five years, and is just the sort of tory. man to possess the confidence of his employers. Mr. Keys informs us that the passenger trains average thirty miles an hour from Charlotte to Atlanta, with a stoppage of only five minutes at the more important depots, and only one minute at the smaller places. The road bed is in splendid condition, and Mr. Keys think the company will average forty miles an hour, including stoppages, in a year or so. The Charlotte & Atlanta branch of the road is under a separate management from the remainder of the test of the saw that it acts not only as a saw but also as a plane, and the more important depots, and only one tion of the Spartanburg & Asheville bed is in splendid condition, and Mr. Road will cut off a good deal of this Keys think the company will average

ANDERSON.

NEW YORK FASHIONS.

METAL TRIMMINGS.

'Tis scarce to believed how fashionable metal" of different kinds is at present. We have bonnets all crusted over with gilt silver or steel, or again we find alternations of metal braids with varieties of straw. Metal additions in the way of trimming are largely used, as for example rows of large gilt beads, gilt bands and curiously devised gilt ornaments in great variety. Metal is employed on costumes likewise. Dress fabrics are interwoven therewith, braidings or bands are wholly or partially composed of gilt or silver, and ribbons placed in bands are wholly or partially composed of gilt or silver, and ribbons placed in bands are wholly or solver, but it is in seeming only, since in truth there is no thread of metal anywhere. Rainbowy jet on dark silks is also conspicuous in many colored radiations.

OUT DOOR GARMENTS.

First comes just the sweetest little capes and fichus that ever were—so coquettish, so pretty. Of black silk or cashmere, they are trimmed with lace or inge, and the more expensive are suphridated. The feeble scale over the fall of the proposition of the strain of the suphridated over the same ranged with it wood and the one eleating tooth in front and two cutting teeth in the rear, one beveled on the one side and the other on the opposite side and the oth METAL TRIMMINGS. 'Tis scarce to believed how fashionable 'metal' of different kinds is at present.

cashmere, they are trimmed with lace or inge, and the more expensive are embroidered. The fashionable scarf will also be tremendously lessened, and the cost of buildings thereby reduced. The best machanics and experts who have examined the invention pronounce it just the thing which has long been needed, and predict that it will revolutionize the present methods c dressing grey or brown, and in more sober style we find straight sacques, dolmans and mantillas. The Selika mantilla is a graceful design, and in dolmans the regina is a distinguished model. Garments made in silk are trimmed with ments made in silk are trimmed with the saw for several years, has at last perfected it, and since obtaining his patent has had some flattering offers for his invention, but he feels its merit, and is holding on. It will be a big thing when developed. en by lace or fringe.

COSTUMES, COLORED EMBROIDERY. Cool wash costumes are of percale stamped in bourrette patterns, combined with solid-colored percale, showing overskirt, cut-a-way jacket and vest, Knife plaitings are used in trimming, or again the underskirt is finished with a bias ruffle, and white or colored embroidery ornament the overskirt and jacket. On white costumes, pretty effects are produced by scarlet or blue embroid-ery. Colored embroidery is indeed quite a feature in Spring fashions, for we see it furthermore on sacques, aprons, petticoats, and even night-dresses, to say nothing of collars, ties and handkerchiefs. Stylish handkerchiefs are now also stamped with colored borders woven in scollops. But the most coquettish intermixtures occur in breakfast caps, which are extremely fashionable, even for young ladies. On one I counted a mixture of more than a dozen colors in the embroidery-white parti-colored ribbon, a bouquet of gay flowers gave finish, Then again they are of fresh white muslin, relieved by a delicate ribbon, while

French kilt and Parisian suits are the newest styles for boys. Both are pretty The Judge seems to think that the Li- as can be, and are in all classes of goods, berian movement looms up before public from the mixed up to fine dress cloth. attention just in the nick of time, as The French kilt shows plaitings only at affording a safe solution of the question | the back. One variety is plain in front; of races. Liberia, says the Judge, pos- in another, the jacket is simulated by sesses a fine climate for the negro, with braid, and a third has the simulation of a luxuriant soil, and by returning to both vest and jacket. The Parisian kilts, their native country, with all their ac- of which there are also three varieties. a field of great usefulness, not only to and back. Overcoats for little boys are their own race, but for the world at large. cunning little sacques-just as manish as The question certainly deserves the can be. Oxford and Eaton suits are dethoughtful consideration of our wiseat sirable for larger boys, and for youths, the three-buttoned cut-a-way is fashion-We were pleased to meet with our able. Assortments of all new styles are much esteemed friend, Mr. Peter Keys, kept by the leading clothiers, Regers, of the Air Line Road. He is looking Peet & Co., 487 Broadway, and on applihale and hearty, and says he enjoys rail- cation samples to order from, with direcroading more than anything he ever did. tions for self-measurement are furnished

A GREAT INVENTION.

LUCY CARTER.

A Georgian has Patented a Mechanical In-strument which does the work of both a Saw and Plane at the same time

as a saw but also as a plane, and the wood on leaving it is in a dressed condition, as if it had passed through a planing machine, or been dressed with a plane in the hands of an experienced

three in a set, with what is known as a clearing tooth in front and two cutting

timber. Mr. Wilson, who has been working

Don't Do It.—Don't expect a man to practice all he preaches. Eminent physicians will not swallow their own

Don't imagine that you are better than your fellow. There are no reserved seats in heaven. Don't let your wealth inflate you. Bich men sometimes die of small pox.

Don't expect your pastor to be perfect.

Charcoal will mar the beauty of the

lily.
Don't eat fish for brain food. never scratches for chickens before they are hatched. Don't make a noise in the

world. A train is not moved by the sound of the whistle.

Don't spend too much time in adorning your person. A wax figure can't recite the multiplication table.

Don't dream that your child was born

to adorn a profession. You can't make a fence post out of a shoe peg.

Don't expect an editor to be devotional on Sunday. Every Saturday night there is the "devil to pay at the office."

REPARTEE.—A good thing is told of one of our city belles, Miss L., noted for her wit. At a dinner party the lady in question, who is a daughter of a distinguished judge, was seated next to a gentleman whom she had not met before, and Then again they are of fresh white muslin, relieved by a delicate ribbon, while gaudy ones are of colored silk barege, worket in some violent contrast. A nandsome breakiast robe accompanies the cap, or the cap accompanies the robe, whichever way you may put it.

BHOES AND STOCKINGS.

Circlerilla might be envious of the pretty shoes worn in doors. With delicate straps across the instep, they show the ornamental stocking below, while bows of colored ribbon give a finish full of coquetry. One may choose the slipper, half-high shoes or sandal book. For street wear, we have the side-buttoned boot in French kid or with cloth ton.

approximate the cold omition plan. For a supersed the cold of the supersed plan. For a supersed the cold of the supersed plan. For a supersed the cold, and supersed that the pasters of the supersed that the pasters of the supersed plan. For a supersed pl

THE DOORKEEPER DEBATE. Little Piece of Demagoguery in which Ben Butler & Co. were Badly Worsted.

The Speaker stated that the House having just decided the resolution to be a question of privilege, the resolution was before the House. It is in these words:

Resolved, That the House proceed to the election of Doorkeeper, and that the true, Union maimed soldier, Brigadier General James Shields, of Missouri, be chosen to that office.

Mr. Clymer, of Pennsylvania, asked
Mr. Butler to allow him to offer a substi-

tute for the resolution, and offered the following:

Resolved, That the House proceed to the

Resolved, That the House proceed to the election of Doorkeeper.

Mr. Butler wanted Mr. Clymer to insert the name of his candidate, but Mr. Clymer declined to do so. Mr. Butler then withdrew his proposition. Mr Butler then read a letter from General Sheilds asking him to aid in having his (Shield's) pension increased to \$100 per month.

Mr. Eden suggested that if he (Mr. Butler) would offer that as an amendment every Democrat would vote for it.

After some discussion Mr. Eden said—Does not the gentleman from Massa-

Does not the gentleman from Massa-chusetts think that General Shields would be better suited to fill the position of Postmaster General than that of Doorkeeper of the House, and does he not think with his great influence with this administration he could succeed in get-ting him into that office?

Ing him into that office?

Mr. Butler—Oh! (ironically) my great influence with this administration!

[Laughter.] The gentleman must certainly have hardly got over the festivities of Saturday.

Mr. Eden—I did not go to Chester.

Mr. Butler went on to criticles General Field for entrying the service of the

Mr. Butler went on to criticiss Generral Field for entering the service of the
Khedive of Egypt and for-swearing his
allegiance to the government of the
United States, and appealed to the
House not to strike down Shields, the
veteran of two wars.

Mr. Eden of Illinois—Did the gentleman make any complaint against the
appointment of General Longstreet to
an important office by Gen. Grant?

Mr. Butler—I made no objection to
his appointment, and I do not know that
there was any one-armed Union soldier

there was any one-armed Union soldier who was seeking for the same office at

the same time.

Mr. Eden—Does not the gentleman from Massachusetts know that General Shields is not seeking for this office

dictate who shall be our officers. When in the past history of the gentleman has he honored the soldier when that soldier which imps tial history will denominate but common fairness, and that in illustrating this magnanimity for which he claims each credit to his party it was a Democrat? Did not you drag McClellah in disgrace and shame from the army? Did not you cast Hancock into exile? When all along the whole line of glorious men who suffered fof the Union cause have you ever honored them if they were Democrats? Never in all your history, and never would you if you did not conceive at this hour you could drive a wedge into the Democratic party and rend it in picces. We are neither to be controlled nor frightened, and when the gentleman appeals to me and to others gentleman appeals to me and to others from Pennsylvania, I teli him that the red flag which he attempts to flaunt in our eyes has no terror for me or for the our eyes has no terror for me or for the people which I represent. Among them the war is ended; to them peace has come, and no agitation, such as the gentleman from Massachusetts would give rise to to-day, could drive them from their instincts. We are here to elect a their instincts. We are here to elect a proper person for doorkeeper. We will not elect one who is totally disabled to perform its duties, and we will elect one of our party who is capable, as I know, honest as I believe, and who will be faithful to the high toust which this House

shall impose upon him, uninfluenced by the threats of the gentleman from Masachusetts. [Applause.] Mr. Butler then had General Shields

petition for an increase of pension read, and said he was now lecturing up in New England, which neither of the three last doorkeepers could do.

Mr. Bragg, of Wisconain, offered as a whetitude.

Mr. Bragg, of Wisconsin, offered as a substitute a joint resolution placing General Shields on the army retired list with the rank of Brigadier. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

Mr. Butler refused to accept the substitute. He said: "When you put that in order; when you wake up to your duty, I will vote for it; but you cannot put it in here now, in order to get in a Confederate General. [Applause on the Republican side.] That Confederate General never could ride upon old Shield's back and never shall with my corsent. [Laughter.] I move the previous question."

The House refu. It to second the previous question—110 to 120.

Mr. Cox of New York, after referring to the fact that the war was over, asked: Would not the honorable gentleman be entirely satisfied with this House granting that pecuniary aid to General Shields which General Shields himself requests? Mr. Speaker, that is rather too thin. The whole business becomes evanescent as you approach it. This House has not been unfair toward Union soldiers. How is it organized? To-day we have a northen man for the Speaker; we have

Mr. Hale, of Maine, made a speech, criticising Democratic appointments in the House, and eulogizing General

criticising Democratio appointments in the House, and eulogizing General Shields.

Mr. Blackburn, of Kentucky, replied, and in the course of his remarks said:

"It is the part of ghouls and hyenas to delve into the trenches where putrid carcasses are buried, and drag them out to batten and fatten upon the feast. It is not manhood. They have been brought out again to-day. It was left to the gentlemen from Massachusetts and Maine to refuse to allow a subordinate officer of the House to be elected without fighting the war over again. False charges have been hurled against us, and not for the first time, neither. We have been told here to-day that the candidate who has been nominated in the Democratic caucus for the doorkeeper of this House deserved, by every law, human and divine, to have been hanged. We have been told (using him as an average specimen of the element which embraces 8,000,000 of the people of the land) that they were all breathing a miserable existence at sufferance, and were indebted for their poor miserable lives to the magnanimity of the Republican party. That has been told to us year after year, and it is told to us to-day. It is false, and the falsehood should wither and die on the lips that last uttered it. How was it possible, I ask, for a man who belonged to the army of the Confederacy to have been hanged after the terms of surrender and capitulation had been agreed upon? Do you mean to say that the well-earned reputation for courage and gallantry and manhood which the soldiers of the Union army had illustrated by overwhelming and conquering my people was to be blotted and blurred, for the first time in and conquering my people was to be blotted and blurred, for the first time in the history of civilized warfare, by this government ignoring the conditions of surrender and hanging unarmed men whom it had agreed to protect in order to induce them to lay down their arms?

Mr. Butter denied having made use of any such avarrassion

Mr. Blackburn—When a member of the House asserts that this nominated candidate of the Democratic party for the doorkeepership deserved, by every law, human and divine, to have been hanged, and when that utterance is accompanied with the boast that he alone stood by that law and executed it. I would like to know what interpretation or construction can possibly be given to his language except that the Confederates were to be hanged when the power to hang them was conferred.

Mr. Butler—Not after we had agreed not to

first vote was taken on the resolution of-fered by Mr. Clymer, of Pennsylvania, as a substitute for Mr. Butler's resolution that the House do now proceed to the election of Doorkeeper, and it was adop-ted—yeas 123, nays 109—a strict parry vote, with the exception of Messrs. Col-lias, of Pennsylvania, and Cutler, of New Jersey, who voted with the Republicans in the negative.

On the announcement of the vote, Mr. Clymer, of Pennsylvania, rose and said.

On the announcement of the vote, Mr. Clymer, of Pennsylvania, rose and said: I nominate Charles W. Field, a citizen of Georgia, as Doorkeeper of this House.

Mr. Butler of Massachusetts—I nominate the gallant, Christian, loyal, tried and true Union Soldier of two wars, Jas. Shields, Briggilier General of the United States army. [Laughter.]

Mr. Randolph, of Tennessee—I nominate for Doorkeeper a Union soldier, a gentleman who fought three years in the war, who acquitted himself with honor and credit, and who bears the mark of lead on his body to-day, whose name is John H. Trent, of Morristown, Tenn.

The vote was then taken, and resulted: For Charles W. Field, 123—all cast by Democrats; for James Shields, 101—all but one cast by Republicans, and that one being cast by Mr. Springer, of Illinois; for John H. Treut, 8—cast by Messrs Everett, Bayne, Evans, O'Neill, White and Hamer, of Pennsylvania; Randolph, of Tennessee, and Bagley, of New York. Upon the announcement of the vote Charles W. Fleld was declared duly elected, and was therenpon sworn in, taking the modified oath.

Mr. Clarke, of Missouri asked unanimous consent to introduce for press.

Mr. Clarke, of Missouri asked unanimous consent to introduce for present consideration a bill authorizing the President to appoint Jas. Shields, of Missouri, a Brigadier General of the United States army on the retired list, his pay to commence from the time of the passage of the bill.

Mr. White, of Pennsylvania, objected. Mr. Clarke moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill.

Mr. White made the point of order that that motion was not in order until

that that motion was not in order until after the morning hour. He made the point of order on his own responsibility. The massage of that bill would be without precedent in the history of the govern-

Sowing Grass and Clover.

VOL. XIII---NO. 41.

Growing and cultivating grass, with

Growing and cultivating grass, with our Southern farmers, is a comparatively new departure, and we have much to learn in this branch of our agriculture. We need to experiment more before we can fully understand the grasses best adapted to our climate and soil, and the best method of sowing and cultivating in a latitude this far South. We have reason to believe that during the present season a larger area of land will be sown to grass and clover by one-third than in any previous single season, and by hundreds of farmers who have heretofore kept aloof from grass experiments.

By a judicious cultivation of clover and grass, with the aid of sheep and cattle, any country, however impoverished and worn, may be made in the curse of a few years a land of fertility. We sow our lands to grass—the grass grows without cultivation—its roots are ever rotting and enriching the soil, while our stock by their rich droppings of manure add still more to its fertility, enlarging the capacity of the Seld for production. Thus by grass culture we are ever improving our land and providing more food for our stock—enhancing the value of our farms as also reaping better profits from our stock. No food for stock can be produced near so cheaply as grass, and hence he who only keeps a few stock should take advantage of this truth and lighten the cost of keeping his animals, as a dollar saved is a dollar made. Our section of country for the capacity and adaptability for the cultivation of the largest and greatest variety of grasses and forage plants is unequalled. We conceive that the greatest drawback to successful grass culture in the South since the war by those who have experimented, to have been caused from bad preparation of the land and light seeding, in connection with the disposition of the farmer to allow the young and tender grass to be tramped too severely and grazed too constantly and close, ere the roots are sufficiently strong and vigorous to secure a good hold in the soil.

Of the many kinds of grasses and clovers which have

uable, either when turned under green, or from the decay of its long tap-roots. It produces fine hay, and can be grazed; for either or both purposes it is most admirable. It grows and makes a good yield upon land of a moderate fertility—clay soil is best suited to it. Any land that produces good wheat is said to be adapted to clover. To guard against drought the land to be seeded should be ploughed deep, and the seed brushed in or rolled, the sur so being level and the soil finely pulyerized. One gallon or a little over is en ugh per acre.

the land must be ploughed deep, that the tap-roots may easily penetrate through the soil, down deep enough to prevent the scorching rays of a noonday sun parching and sapping their life. The first year lucerne is delicate and easily destroyed, and every attention is necessary to prevent its destruction from weeds and grass. Sow only upon rich land, (any soil will do, so it is rich), in drills from 12 to 18 inches apart. Cover lightly, putting ten pounds seed to the acre.

WHITE CLOVER does well on sandy soil, and should be sown with other grass at the rate of 2 quarts of seed per acre.

MEADOW OAT GRASS.

Among the list of grasses, none is attracting more universal attention, and creating more satisfactory results in the South than the above named. Its cultivation seems, at this period, to have been quite limited. This is undoubtedly one of the best winter grasses, and, when its mer is are better understood, will be highly appreciated throughout the Southern States. The want has long been felt in the South for a grass that would grow upon sandy lands and furnish an abundance of winter grazing, and from what we can learn of the character of the meadow oat, it will justify us in saying that we believe we have discovered the grs 1 at last. It is claimed for this grass that it is a repid grower, and is valuable both for grazing and hay; that it can be grazed from November until other grasses put forth in the spring. It is a bunch grass, and does not spaced from the roots, and therefore requires thick seeding, say 2 bushels of seed to the acre. MEADOW OAT GRASS.

OPTHABD GRASS.

Here we find another most valuable grass. It comes early, it is productive, nutritious and palatable to all kinds of stock; makes a permanent pasture, bears close feeding and is a rapid grower. It grows in tussocks, and should be sown in connection with other grasses. Two bushels of seed to the acre is not too much. It is generally the case that this grass furnishes good grating in this cliate all winter.

BLUE GRASS.

It is now no longer a question of doubt It is now no longer a question of doabt that blue grass can be grown successfully in the cotton States. All rich lime lands will produce the finest blue grass. It takes time to procure a stand, and it is often the case that grass sown in the spring will make no show whatever before the following spring, and then the blades are hardly noticeable. Three or four years are necessary to secure a good sod, and after that the pasture can be

In commenting upon an editorial from the Register concerning the delegation from Washington, the Darlington Watch-man puts forth the annexed sensible

man puts forth the annexed sensible views:

As we look at it, there can be no considerable further advancement in the development of presperity and growth of wealth in the State until we get out of the old ruts in which we naturally ran whilst we held the institution of slavery. With the exception of a little more small grain, and the partially developed plan of higher fertilization, we are moving on about in the same way, in our agricultural industries, consuming the yearly crop in many instances ahead, and finding ourselves in straightened circumstances, and no money in the country, after the cotton has been cold. Under this process we might go on until doom.day, and would find ourselves the same impoverished people we are now. A change in the diversity of our industries must come. There are many things which may be grown upon our soil with less outlay and labor and more profit than cotton, especially now that the amount produced has brought down the price to an extent that the best system of cultivation and management are necessary to any profit at all. nanagement are necessary to any profit

at all.

The Northern people are learning more and more of our situation, of the superior advantages our soil and climate possess, and are constantly prospecting. These are but the preliminary investigations of all sound and solid enterprise. There is probably no better country in the world for the cultivation of the grape and the manufacture of wines than middle Carolins, as has been shown by the experiments of the country people. And it has happened within our knowledge that Northern travelers to this section have declared the wine produced here superior to anything of the kind they can find in the North. There can also be no doubt that this country must and will manufacthat this country must and will manufac-ture the cotton we grow—it is natural, and will be done, because it is the great-est of all wealth producing enterprises and industries.

BUTLER AND BLACKBURN. - The

BUTLER AND BLACKBURN. — The Washington Star prints the following under the caption of "Butler Calls Blackburn Out":

"There is a good story told anent a spat between General Butler and Joe Blackburn, of Kontucky, which took place in the debate on the election of a Doorkeeper. It will be remembered these two gentlemen had quite a sharp passage of words. When Blackburn got through his reply to Butler, the latter went over to Bisckburn's seat, and in rather a sharp tone, said: 'Can I see you, air?' Blackburn—'Yes, sir, you can' Butler—'When?' Blackburn—'Now, or any other sime.' Butler—'Follow me then?' Blackburn followed the Massachusetta General, who led him to the District of Colambia Committee room. After Blackburn had entered, Butler locked the door, and without changing his expression of countenance, placed his hand in his hip pocket and drew therefrom a bundle of papers, and proceeded to argue with Blackburn os the merits of the Washagton Market Company, quation. Biackburn is a member of the District Committee, and is the author of the bill to reconvey the market buildings to the District authorities. Butler, on the other hand, is an attorney for the Market Company. Blackburn says he expected by Mr. Butler's stern demeanor that he took him into the committee room, not to use persuasion, but to meet him in a sanguinary encoun-Mr. Butler—It hank God that he is not. But let mean griffer and together hank griffer about General Longstreet had repeated for more than two mouth. Since ring langiter on the Democratic idea. Elements of the state of the stat

done up in a sling.

— The torpedo has been heretofore supposed to be the most formidable weezoon in merine warfare, but if the expectations of the designer, M. Olivier, of Paris, of the new submerged vessel are realized, it will far surpass the stationary torpedo in efficiency. This boat can either float on the surface, or, by means of an arrangement of wings or fins at the bow, be made to descend under water to any required depth. Provision is nucle for the respiration of the occupants, who can guide it at their pleasure. Such a craft would be able to approach an ironelad, fix its torpedo, and retire unsuspected, without presenting any vulnerable point to the enemy's fire, even if observed. Should this invention be found capable of executing all that is claimed for it, no doubt it would prove a terrible foe to the large armor-plated ships which have cost such large sumes of money.

— Soveral children were feeding a pet bear with corn at Austin, Tenas. An ear was dropped out of the reach of the bear, and a little girl handed it to him. The bear sportively pulled her to him, when a house dog, believing the child in danger, sprang upon the bear. Bruin then carried the child to the further part of the hogshead in which he slept, and returned to fight the dog, under the impression that the dog would but the child. A party of dark-a tried to protect the child from her other protectors, but the little one did not escape until her mother had killed both bear and dog with a musket.

— The other night a colored man on

her mother had killed both bear and dog
with a musket.

— The other night a colored man on
his way home spied something which he
thought to be a ghost. The ghost steed
exactly in the middle of the road, and
he decided to investigate, and poked at
it with a stick. The next instant he
was knocked twenty feet into a mud hole.
Moral—Never poke a stick at a large
white mule when his back is turned.

— Most of the great European powers
are governed by persons advanced in
years. Gortschakoff, the real ruler of
itussin, is 60 years old; bismarck, of
Germany, is 63; Marshal MacMahon, the
President of France, is nearly 70, and
Lord Beaconsfield, Prime Minister of
England, is in his 73rd year, and his
rival, Pir. Gladston, only four years his
junior.

ival, Er. Gladstone, only four years his junior.

— The executive mansion at Frankfort, Ky., is a rickety old edifice, built in 1808, and two of the workmen engaged in its construction, Metcalf and Letcher, afterward occupied it as Governors, the former working on the masonry, the other construction materials in a head for the other carrying morter in a hold he the

brickleyers.

- Governor Hubbard, of Convecticut, varies the usual formula for fast day proclamations by asking the people of the State to indulge in a little ceal fasting, in order "that they may know how hunger tastes to those who in these sharp and pinching times suffer hunger."

and pinching times suffer hunger."

— "Unildren and fools always tell the truth." Bachelor Suitor.—"So, sister and mamms apack of me sometimes, do a they?" Darling Pet.—"Yes. "ister says you are too ugly, and your nose is too big; but mamms says that's what she is to lead you by."

— A candid Kentucky editor alwaness the suggestion that a openial tax of \$1 on each pistol owned in the State would beat the bell purch plan for taxistim all hollow. He wasta to tax'em by the barrel, instead of by the drink.

— At a printers' featival lates the fellowing teast was offered: "Woman-Second to the press in the dissemination of never."